

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND.

FOURTH REPORT
OF
THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND,

FOR THE
PERIOD FROM THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1894, TO
THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1895.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1895.

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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY,
EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The presentation of this Report of our proceedings under the Congested Districts Board (Ireland) Acts, 1891-94, for the year ended the 31st of March, 1895, has been slightly delayed in order that information might be given as to the result of some fishery projects that were undertaken, and were almost altogether carried out during the year under review. While we still consider, as pointed out in our Second and Third Reports, that the official financial year is, on the whole, the most desirable annual period upon which to report, yet we think it permissible occasionally to mention results that have taken place some few weeks after the close of the year in the case of certain completed projects, most of which relate to the Fishery Branch of our department. Otherwise it would be necessary either to postpone the reporting of such results for more than a year, or else to submit detailed reports to Your Excellency from time to time. The balance of convenience in our opinion seems to be in favour of the course that we are taking; but, if circumstances should appear to be sufficiently urgent in any case, we would submit a special report.

Period dealt
with in this
Report.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

The only addition to our ordinary income during the year was a donation of £100 given on the 8th February, 1895, through Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., to be applied in helping the inhabitants of the congested district of Murrisk, in the County Mayo. As was explained in a former Report, the Board act in concert with a Local Committee in administering the special fund for the Murrisk district, and it now amounts to £700, two sums of £50 and £100 having been raised locally, and a like amount having been added each time by the Board.

Donations

MONEYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD.

With the exception of the two Fishery Loan Funds, and a few donations that have been received, the amount of money at

the disposal of the Board for expenditure to improve congested districts in Ireland is the sum of £41,250 a year. Having regard to the Account of Receipts and Payments at page 24, from which it appears that a sum of £92,133 4s. 11d. was at the disposal of the Board during the year ended the 31st of March, 1895, it is necessary to explain how the matter stands. The first item on the Receipts side of the Account is the sum of £22,876 19s. 11d., an unexpended balance remaining in hands on the 1st of April, 1894, which, however, had been fully appropriated to certain works and projects in course of execution on that date. This unexpended surplus accumulated because the Board at first were engaged in making inquiries as to how their income should best be applied, and a considerable amount remained unexpended, as was stated in former Reports, while preliminary inquiries were being made. The two Fishery Loan Funds and the Murrisk Fund amount respectively to £15,689 7s. 5d., £2,917 11s. 8d., and £222 16s. 6d. These amounts should be regarded on the whole as *Capital not Income*, and the position of the two Fishery Loan Funds is shown fully at pages 3 and 4 of our Second Report. The total receipts under the heading of *Miscellaneous Funds* in the Account is entered as £50,426 9s. 10d., in which is included a Treasury payment of £1,000 in aid of administrative expenses, and a sum of £462 4s. 5d. bank interest, &c., on income deposited pending expenditure. Four items of £2,161 13s. 1d., £4,763 15s. 1d., £780 16s. 3d., and £6 11s. 8d. are repayments obtained under the heads respectively mentioned in the Account, because, it should be borne in mind, the expenditure of the Board's funds is to some extent reproductive under the schemes for improving Live Stock and Fisheries and other Industries. The interest on the Church Surplus Grant (£41,250) alone remains, and this is the only regular substantial income of the Board.

Parliamentary
Paper,
C.—7266.

The time has arrived, as was represented to the Irish Government last year, when this income is no longer adequate to such demands made upon it as the Board would think it right to accede to if a larger income were at their disposal. The construction of many desirable fishery piers and boat-slips has to stand over: the giving of financial assistance to local land drainage projects is impossible except on a very small scale; and it is quite beyond the powers of the Board to take action for the enlargement of small holdings except in a few instances for experimental purposes.

OFFICIAL STAFF OF THE BOARD.

The question still remains in an unsatisfactory and unsettled state as to whether it rests with the Treasury to pay out of moneys provided by Parliament the salaries and remuneration of the Board's officers and the administrative expenses of the Board.

MODE OF APPOINTING CLERKS.

It has recently been settled that clerkships in the Board's office are to be filled up by open competitive examination, instead of by nomination, and the Civil Service Commissioners have issued regulations for such examinations, a copy of which will be found at page 49 of this Report.

Appendix
XXIV., page
49.

EXPENDITURE OF BOARD'S INCOME.

The Board's account of receipts and payments between the 1st of April, 1894, and the 31st of March, 1895, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, is appended; and schedules (Appendices II. and III.) are also printed showing in detail the receipts and expenditure of the Board from the 5th of August, 1891, to the 31st of March, 1895. A statement showing the amount of money lent by the Board is also appended, and the amount received in repayment of loans is shown in the Table of Receipts, Appendix II.

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Page 24.

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page 30.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1895.

We shall now describe our proceedings under the following heads:—

- I. Agriculture, and matters relating to land;
- II. Migration and enlargement of small holdings;
- III. Sea Fisheries;
- IV. Industries;
- V. Engineering Works; and
- VI. Miscellaneous matters.

I. AGRICULTURE, &c.

Twenty example holdings have been worked under the Board's Instructors in the Clifden district, Co. Galway, and in the Achill and Kiltimagh districts, Co. Mayo, but it was considered desirable to abandon a few of the holdings originally taken up, as the occupiers were either unwilling or unable to give the requisite attention to the cultivation of the plots.

Agricultural
Example
Holdings and
Plots.

Although each example holding is worked on what is considered to be the best system which the occupier is willing to adopt, yet the general principle is followed throughout, namely, that of taking in succession a corn crop, a manured green crop, and a corn crop, with which the land is laid down with grass and clover seeds, to be left down until the land is needed by the requirements of the succession.

The principal faults in the working of the ordinary class of small holdings in the poorest congested districts are in the first place a want of thorough cultivation and suitable manuring, and

secondly a neglect to lay land down with good grass and clover seeds. The first fault leads to the use, or rather waste, of a larger area of land for the produce required than would be necessary under better farming, while the second fault or omission involves the deterioration of the land, and also its being frequently left idle and waste.

It is believed that the steps which the Board are taking in the introduction of small ploughs and cultivators capable of being worked by ponies or donkeys, of suitable artificial manures to be used in conjunction with farm-yard manure or seaweed, and of seeds of good quality will gradually effect much improvement. People accustomed to the defective kind of tillage now usually followed in such districts cannot be expected to change their custom or habit at once, but already some good has been done. The small ploughs which are used by the Board on the example holdings are much admired, and many of the same kind have been purchased by neighbouring occupiers of land. It is surprising how much good work can be done by a pair of donkeys with one of these little ploughs, and an increased use of these implements will be of great benefit, as those occupiers whose time is much taken up in fishing, or in migratory labour, will be able in the time at their disposal to cultivate their land more thoroughly than before, when they cropped their land in "lazy-beds" with the object of getting through their tedious spade-work rapidly.

Many of the example holdings laid down with grass and clover seeds produced splendid crops of hay last year with good after-grass for grazing. Many of the turnip crops too would be creditable to any farmer. In some instances the occupiers have been induced to drain wet parts of their land, and to improve their fences in various ways—quicks, privet, or furze seed having been supplied in some cases by the Board. Waste spots have also been reclaimed, and several of the holdings are assuming a neater and better cared-for look.

It is not proposed to extend the number of example holdings to any considerable extent in the localities in which the experiment is being tried, as it is believed that the number is sufficient for the purpose of serving as *examples*, and the methods adopted on the example holdings are being followed by many occupiers of neighbouring holdings. Each of the Board's Agricultural Instructors, of whom there are four, can direct and supervise the work of a large area, and they are frequently consulted by occupiers who are endeavouring to profit by the example plots on neighbouring holdings.

In addition to the twenty example holdings, portions of holdings are worked in about sixty cases. Many who would naturally be unwilling that all their land should be worked on a new system, readily agree to test the value of the Board's recommendations on a small portion of their holdings. It is intended in future to try to create a greater general interest in the example plots by sub-dividing some of them for the purpose of comparing the relative merits of different applications of manures, or of different systems of treatment.

In addition to the operations in connection with these example holdings and plots the Board are, in conjunction with the Royal Dublin Society, carrying on the instruction started a couple of years ago by the Society in the Swinford district, County Mayo. The result of these joint efforts during the year 1895, will be given in our next Report.

A number of small occupiers in the Kiltinagh district, County Mayo, have been assisted in providing improved farm offices, cattle-houses, pig-styes, barns, &c., and in one instance a dwelling-house is being remodelled and improved. This improvement scheme has not yet been completed. In the cases in which applications have been received for cow-houses the cattle have hitherto been kept in the dwelling-houses, but undertakings have been given that this practice will be dropped for the future.

Improvement
of Farm
Offices and
Buildings.

In some few districts where considerable difficulty exists in obtaining at moderate prices good seed oats and seed potatoes, and also rye grass, clover, turnip, and mangold seeds and artificial manures, the Board sold them in small quantities. These supplies of seeds and manures have as a rule been much appreciated. Two manures that can be procured at a moderate price seemed to be especially suitable for use in congested districts—namely *kainit*, which is of much value where seaweed is not procurable, and *basic slag* which has given wonderfully good results when used on poor peaty soil. It is hoped that, as the advantages accruing from the use of really good seeds and manures are realized, local merchants or shop-keepers will supply them; or that Farmers' Co-operative Supply Associations will be formed for that purpose.

Sale of seeds
and manures.

During the year a sum of £165 0s. 2d. was paid to the Irish Agricultural Organization Society to enable that body to extend the benefits of co-operation to occupiers of land in congested districts. The amount of the Grant voted to the Society was £200, and as soon as this amount is expended an account shall be given as to the steps taken by the Society for the promotion of their object.

Irish Agricultural
Organization
Society.

The Board spent a sum of £143 4s. 7d. in the summer and autumn of 1894, in giving demonstrations in the method of spraying potato plants with sulphate of copper and lime mixture. Demonstrations were given in the Counties of Donegal, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, and Cork; and the great success that attended the Board's efforts in these experiments caused them to decide upon expending a much larger sum in the year 1895 upon these experiments, if indeed this word can be used, having regard to the wonderful success of the spraying operations.

Prevention of
Potato
Disease.

Up to the end of March, 1894, about 500 acres of land had been planted at Knockboy, and during the following twelve months no additional trees were put down except to fill up some vacancies; only Hooked Mountain Pine were used for this purpose. The most suitable trees for the locality, so far as we can yet judge, are Scotch Fir, Spruce, and Mountain Pine. A large proportion of the other trees planted have succumbed, or do not appear to be thriving. The drainage of the entire area acquired by the

Forestry.

Board is almost completed. A few of the drains have to be deepened slightly, and this will soon be done.

During the season of 1894 twenty-eight sires were stationed at the places mentioned in Appendix XXI. Of these nineteen were Hackneys, four Welsh cobs, two Welsh Ponies, two Arabs, and one Barb. It may here be mentioned that the Hackneys are more popular than any other horses that have yet been introduced into the congested districts. The foals from the Welsh cobs do not show the same quality, and the owners of the mares complain that the foals from the Arabs are too small to sell at a good price. It is therefore the intention of the Board to gradually substitute Hackneys for other horses where they are asked to do so.

The total number of service orders issued in 1894 was 1,662, or an average of about 59 per sire. The Board have every reason to be satisfied with the advantage that has been taken by the people of their horses, and the worthless stallions that were previously standing in several of the districts have disappeared.

The Board have purchased several specimens of the foals got by their stallions in different districts in order that they may thoroughly test the experiment, and watch the development of these half-bred Hackneys and Welsh cobs. These animals are now to be seen at the Chantilly Stud Farm.

During the month of August, 1894, shows were held at Schull and Bantry, County Cork; at Kenmare, Cahirciveen, and Dingle, County Kerry; and at Westport, Achill Sound, and Belmullet, County Mayo. At all these places prizes were given for mares served by the Board's stallions, and also for their foals. The display, notably at Kenmare, Cahirciveen, Achill, and Belmullet, was exceedingly good, and the quality of the foals very encouraging. At Schull, Achill Sound, and Belmullet, where stallions were stationed in 1893, prizes were also given for the best yearlings got by any of the Board's sires. Colonel St. Quintin, the head of the Army Remount Department in Ireland, assisted in judging at the County Cork and County Kerry shows, and Mr. Yerburgh, M.P., at the County Mayo shows. Both these judges expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the improvement that is manifestly being effected by the introduction of the Board's sires. Great interest in the shows was in all cases shown by the country people.

In addition to the horses, the Board have now ten Spanish stallion asses stationed in districts which are considered suitable for ass-breeding. There is great demand for the service of these asses, and the Board would like to increase their number, but it is very difficult to purchase good animals of this kind.

A considerable demand still exists for bulls, as many as eighty-five having been sold during the year under the scheme for the improvement of the breed of cattle.

The Galloway bulls sent to the Counties Galway and Mayo were very much liked by the people, and the large number of well-bred Galloway bulls sent out during the past two years cannot fail to materially improve the breed of cattle in West Galway and West Mayo.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that in many instances the purchasers of bulls under a two years' agreement have retained the bulls for further use. At the same time it was to be expected that some of the large number of bulls sent out should have turned out unsatisfactorily. If the Board satisfied themselves that a bull was a bad stock-getter, or was faulty in other respects, the purchase agreement was cancelled, and the bull taken off the purchaser's hands, provided that the unsatisfactory condition of the animal did not result from negligence or default on the part of the purchaser.

The scheme under which bulls were located in parts of the County Kerry for the improvement of the Kerry breed of cattle has been discontinued, as it did not appear that the local breeders appreciated the advantages offered. All the Kerry bulls but five were therefore sold at the close of the service season, and these five have been placed with persons who undertook to maintain them for service free of cost to the Board.

One hundred and twenty rams were distributed for service in the Counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry during the season of 1894, and satisfactory accounts of these rams have been received. A few rams were sold for breeding purposes, and a small number, which were not considered suitable to retain, were also sold. The remainder were kept over for service in 1895. One hundred and six ram lambs of the Highland breed, and ten Cheviot rams were purchased in Scotland, and will be available for service during the ensuing season. Sheep-breeding.

A sheep-dipping station has been provided at Doon, near Clifden, County Galway, at which 1,368 sheep were dipped in the autumn of 1894. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of similar dipping stations at a few other places.

The demand for boars during the period under review has not been large, probably owing to the fall in the price of pork. Only fourteen boars and thirteen sows of the large York breed were sent out by the Board during the year under their scheme for the improvement of the breed of swine. Pig-breeding.

On the 31st of March, 1895, thirty poultry farms were in existence under the Board's scheme for the distribution of eggs for hatching. These poultry farms are usually started with about twenty to thirty pullets, or hens of the Black Minorca or Plymouth Rock breed, with a proportionate supply of cocks. Fifty-five Houdans were purchased in France and supplied to the convents at Claremorris and Foxford, where the nuns are zealously taking up the instruction of the country people in the rearing of poultry. The distribution of eggs from poultry farms during the season of 1894 showed a marked increase as compared with the issue of the previous year, and good results are being produced. Poultry-rearing.

In accordance with the scheme submitted by the Irish Bee-keeping Association, and approved of by the Board, Mr. T. B. O'Bryen visited certain congested districts during the year 1894, for the purpose of affording advice, instruction, and assistance in bee-keeping to those anxious to avail themselves Bee-keeping.

of his services. His operations were confined mainly to the County Donegal, where twenty-two persons were supplied with stocks of bees, or appliances to assist them either to commence bee-keeping or to improve the system they had previously adopted. The stocks and appliances were sold either for cash or upon definite terms as to repayment. The result of the season's work was most satisfactory: all the stocks were in a thriving condition at the end of the season, and large quantities of honey had been obtained. Mr. O'Bryen reports that great interest was taken in the work, and that, in addition to the stocks and appliances supplied by the Board, many persons were induced to purchase bees and appliances on their own account. The only complaint the Board received was that they are not doing enough, but in this, as in many other matters, the Board have to "cut their coat according to their cloth." As in the previous year, Mr. O'Bryen continued to afford advice and instruction by letter to those who apply for information with respect to the management of their bees.

II. MIGRATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS.

Purchase of
Clare Island.

In our last Report we described in detail the steps taken by us in enlarging the small holdings on portion of the French Estate near Ballygar, County Galway. Since then we have purchased Clare Island, County Mayo, with the same object, and we are engaged in negotiations with respect to other estates. There is a probability that the Board may become purchasers of some one or more of these estates, but additional funds and enlarged powers are desirable if anything is to be done on a large scale towards giving effect to what may be generally called the Migration Clauses of the Congested Districts Acts. The following resolution was adopted by the Members of the Board and transmitted to the Chief Secretary for Ireland then in office:—

"That the Congested Districts Board is in possession of information through their Inspectors, that there are large tracts of land that could be used to enlarge the holdings of small occupiers, and promote schemes of migration in Congested Districts. The Board are, however, of opinion that it will be impossible for them to give due effect to this important department of their work unless more funds are placed at their disposal, and compulsory powers given to them to acquire such lands at their just value."

Clare Island, which has recently been purchased by the Board from the Misses M'Donnell for a sum of £5,000, is situate at the mouth of Clew Bay, County Mayo, about five miles from the mainland. The extent of the Island is 3,949 statute acres, with a Poor Law Valuation of £507 18s. per annum, and a rental of £495 16s. 6d., payable by 95 tenants. In addition to the lands held by tenants (about 3,200 acres), clear possession was given to the Board of about 750 acres valued at about £32 a year. The Board are at present fencing off the tillage land

from the commonage grazing, and a scheme is in course of preparation for re-apportioning the island on somewhat the same lines as were followed in the case of the French Estate.

When the question of purchasing Clare Island was first brought under the notice of the Board considerable hesitation was felt owing to the difficulty that had been experienced some time ago by the landlords in collecting arrears of rent. In these circumstances the Archbishop of Tuam, in whose diocese Clare Island is situate, and Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., who lives on the mainland opposite to Clare Island, gave a formal undertaking that they would, within certain limits, give such guarantee as might be required by the Land Commission to secure the re-payment of purchase instalments by the tenant purchasers as soon as Island is re-sold to the occupiers. This undertaking greatly influenced the Board in deciding to purchase the Island, and the plan is one that in the opinion of the Board may with advantage be followed in the acquisition of many similar estates, and in their re-sale to occupying tenants. It is considered that the striping and re-sale of Clare Island will occupy a couple of years.

III.—SEA FISHERIES.

Following our practice in previous reports we shall mention separately what we have done with respect to the trade in *fresh fish* and *cured fish* on the sea coast of the congested districts.

In 1892, 1893, and 1894, we assisted Mr. W. W. Harvey, of Cork, to purchase and despatch mackerel from the Aran Islands, County Galway, to the English markets, but in the spring of 1895 the Board undertook the entire management of the undertaking. Mr. T. Shimmin acted as their agent and carried out all the transactions to the satisfaction of the fishermen and the Board and without any hitch. The fishermen delivered the fish at the Board's ice-hulk where they were packed, iced, and then consigned to commission agents in English markets. Daily telegrams from the markets were posted for the satisfaction of the fishermen, stating the price in the markets, and the fishermen were paid the amount that the fish were sold for, less by a deduction of 6s. 9d. per "half box" for freight, commission, bills, ice and packing, and also a deduction 2½ per cent. in respect of supervision and management.

The following Account shows the result of the transaction:—

£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
By Sale of Mackerel in English Markets,		5,123	1 1
Cost of Ice,		200	1 6
Repair of Boxes, &c.,		83	5 4
Management and Labour,		237	18 2
Freight (Toll-free Commission),		1,378	10 9
Special Steamer Trips,		65	0 0
Incidentals,		12	6 9
Total Outgoings,		1,977	2 6
Amount paid to Fishermen,		3,087	17 3
Cash in hands,		48	1 4
Total,		5,123	1 1

It should also be stated that the Board lent an ice-hulk and a large number of boxes free of charge, so that the item of £83 5s. 4d. does not represent the average annual amount necessary for boxes to carry on a trade such as might be expected at Aran.

A sum of £58 1s. 4d. remains in the Board's hands to pay some outstanding charges for storage, &c., but it is feared that the amount retained may hardly suffice. Otherwise the Board will lose nothing this year in promoting this fishery, as against the heavy expenditure in previous years.

As we did not in our last report give a complete summary of the results of the spring mackerel fishing at Aran in 1894, we will now give them in comparison with the results of the fishery at Aran, in the spring of 1895, to which alone we have alluded in the foregoing remarks.—

ARAN SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS in 1894 and 1895.

	1894.	1895.
1. Number of Fish Purchased,	200,502	327,710
2. Number of "Half Boxes" sent to Market,	3,358	5,023
3. Number of Local Boats Fishing,	33	31
4. Number of Local Men and Boys Fishing,	154	119
5. Price obtained in English Markets,	£ 6 s. 4 d. 2,294 0 0	£ 8 s. 4 d. 3,235 1 1
6. Average Gross Price of "Half Boxes",	0 14 2	0 18 2
7. Average Net Price of "Half Box" paid to Fishermen,	0 7 5	0 11 6
8. Amount deducted for Expenses per "Half Box,"	0 6 5	0 7 2
9. Net Amount paid to Fishermen,	1,244 7 5	2,067 17 3

As regards the number of local boats and men engaged, 8 large boats and 8 currachs or canoes and 84 men and boys belonged to the Aran Islands; and 8 large boats and 35 men and boys came from the Connemara coast. In all there were from the locality 16 large boats, 8 currachs or canoes, and 119 men and boys. In addition to the local boats, 8 large boats from Arklow with crews of 77 men and boys also took part in the fishing.

It is probable that the good fishing at Aran in 1895 will attract boats from a distance and possibly competing buyers, as the spring mackerel fishing appears to have been better at Aran this year than off the south coast of Cork and Kerry. The Board regret that more practical fishermen in Aran and Connemara are not sharing in the fishery, but the acquisition of large boats and expensive gear is rarely a very rapid process, though the Board are empowered to advance the cost of large boats and gear to respectable applicants who can offer such security as may be considered sufficient. Out of the total amount of £3,087 17s. 3d. paid to fishermen, £1,811 11s. 10d. was paid to the crews of Aran or Connemara boats. Returns giving full particulars of this transaction are appended.

With the exception of this undertaking at Aran no direct assistance was given to the fresh fish trade, but indirectly a good deal of help is given to the fresh fish trade in herrings, cod, ling, pollock, and autumn mackerel, as the Board have established many curing stations on the coast where a fixed price is paid by the Board for these kinds of fish. The fact that the market very rarely can become glutted where the Board have curing stations helps in keeping up the price of fresh fish in these localities.

As regards the curing of *white fish*, herrings and mackerel, a list of the fish-curing stations open in the spring of 1895 is appended. A station was opened on Inishtrahull Island instead of at Malin Head, and this change was made as it was found that most of the fish delivered at Malin Head in 1894 was caught by fishermen from Inishtrahull, and the fishing grounds are much nearer that island than Malin Head.

Cured fish
trade.
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32.

The result of our curing cod, ling, and saithe in 1894, was that in a transaction involving an expenditure of £2,135 7s. 8d., we lost a sum of £90 17s. 5d. We have very much improved our position during the spring of 1895. We have sold fish to the value of £3,361 9s. 5d., and our profit amounts to £298 17s. 1d., Of the total amount received (£3,361 9s. 5d.), a sum of £2,364 13s. 7d. went into the pockets of the fishermen and their families either for fish or for labour in cleaning, salting, and drying the fish. We believe that the result of our efforts so far has been to bring comfort into the homes of the fishermen of many villages, chiefly in the County Donegal, and we are most hopeful that the still poorer fishermen, on the northern coasts of the Barony of Erris, County Mayo, will very soon fare as well. It seems most likely from various indications that by degrees the fishermen on the west coasts of Donegal, Mayo, and Galway, will become as prosperous as their remote position and want of naturally sheltered harbours will admit of if the present system of development be continued.

Cod, ling, and
saithe.

The following is the Profit and Loss Account of our transactions in dried *white fish* :—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CURING OF WHITE FISH IN THE SEASON OF 1895.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Purchase of Cod,	633 9 0	Sale of Cod,	1,900 4 6
Do. Ling,	1,086 15 0	Do. Ling,	1,900 5 9
Do. Saithe,	74 8 10	Do. Saithe,	41 3 2
Cost of Management,	158 4 2	Estimated value of Fish con- signed to Brokers,	37 16 0
Cost of Labour in Curing,	649 17 9	Sale of Fish Oil,	33 0 0
Cost of Salt,	288 0 0		
Freights and Packing Cloth,	148 14 7		
Estimated depreciation of Build- ings and Plant,	75 0 0		
Profit,	298 17 1		
Total,	£3,361 9 5	Total,	£3,361 9 5

It should be stated that we do not include in this account anything for the cost of inspection by Mr. Duthie, who very ably superintends the Board's fish-curing operations, so that the term *profit* is not, perhaps, a strictly accurate term to use. At the same time if the curing-stations were in the hands of fish-merchants trading for profit, such an amount (if any) for inspection would not be necessary, so that the sum of £298 17s. 1d. may be regarded as the amount that fish-merchants would have had for their own remuneration and interest on sales amounting to £3,361 9s. 5d.

The Board act as the agent and salesman for the fishermen as in the Aran spring mackerel fishery, where perhaps co-operation is practicable, but the difficulties in the way of co-operation in a dried fish trade are very great indeed, for in the ordinary course of business some months must elapse between the time when the fish is caught and the time when it is dry and ready for the market. A large working capital is therefore necessary, but it is possible that this difficulty could be overcome by means of advances from banks such as are being promoted to aid co-operative efforts among producers. But in this branch of the fish trade the necessity for careful management and supervision is even greater than in the fresh fish trade, owing to the delay and the daily expenses in getting fish dried and ready for market.

As in previous years a very large proportion of the fish caught is purchased fresh from the fishermen by local buyers at prices higher than the standard prices of the Board, so that it would be a mistake to assume that the amount shown in the Board's Accounts represents the value of all the fish caught. If it were not, however, for the presence of the Board as buyers at fixed prices the fishermen would be completely at the mercy of the local dealers, who bought at low prices for the small local market.

Instruction in
fishing.

We are continuing the employment of Scotch instructors, especially on the Mayo coast, and at places where the local fishermen were unacquainted with *long lines*, and with the handling of trawls of nets. We cannot speak too highly of the industry, ability, and kindliness of the instructors and coopers whom we get from Scotland, and of the fish-curers from the Shetland Islands also. All these men are regarded with the greatest friendliness by the Irish fishermen, many of whom have learned fish curing so well and quickly that they themselves are sent as instructors to places in the congested districts distant from their own homes.

The Board continued during the year to work the two large boats lent to them by Miss Skerritt for the development of the fisheries of the parish of Clifden in Connemara, but they surrendered the boats to Miss Skerritt at the close of the year; and she has lent them for the same purpose, it is understood, to Canon Lynsky, the Parish Priest of Clifden. The Board found it impracticable to man these boats exclusively with fishermen from Clifden Parish, and Miss Skerritt was averse from allowing the boats to be manned by fishermen from congested districts generally.

The Board desire at the conclusion of this experiment to acknowledge their obligations to Miss Skerritt for her generosity in placing her two valuable boats at their disposal. It is, however, feared that, owing to the counter-attraction of the kelp trade, the Connemara fishermen will as a class be slow to engage in the spring and summer fishing.

The Board have also given up working their smack the *Maraposa*, and have sold her to a fisherman at Murriak, County Mayo. The Board's efforts to impart instruction in deep-sea fishing by means of large boats have been rather discouraging, so far as the financial results of the fishing of such boats go, but, apart from this view of the matter, much valuable instruction has been afforded to fishermen, though hardly perhaps to an extent commensurate with the outlay.

New open yawls of the "Greencastle" build have been introduced among the fishermen of Erris, County Mayo, and the use of such boats instead of canvas curraghs, or canoes, has led to a great increase in the take of fish.

At the Island of Arranmore, County Donegal, two of the smaller sized Scotch deep-sea boats have been obtained by two crews of fishermen, who had previously fished in open Greencastle yawls. The crews are at present being trained by Scotch Instructors, with a view to taking part in the autumn herring fishing off the Donegal coast.

The Board think that the opinions of two of the largest fish merchants in the trade on their efforts would be of interest as showing what those who are qualified to judge think of the steps that have been taken. Two letters are accordingly appended, one from Mr. C. W. Hobbs (Messrs. Wood, Son and Hobbs, of Liverpool), and one from Mr. James Crawford, of Belfast.

Fish merchants' opinion of the Board's work.

Appendix XXV., page 51.

In the autumn and winter of 1894 herrings and mackerel were pickled and sold in barrels of the Scotch size. Comparatively few herrings are cured in Ireland, but it appears likely that herring curing will be taken up more quickly by fish merchants on their own responsibility than other kinds of fish curing. This is probably because the consumption of pickled herrings as an article of diet is very large in Ireland, while a considerable proportion of the white fish dried by the Board is consumed out of Ireland, chiefly in Spain, Italy, and Australia. The Board are proceeding cautiously with herring curing, as the preliminary expenses for barrels, &c., are heavy, but it is hoped that the trade will be increased steadily year by year. During the season of 1894-95 the Board expended a sum of £1,592 14s., all of which amount with the exception of £34 17s. 2d., was repaid by the sale of pickled herrings. The following is a profit and loss account of the herring curing scheme.

Herring curing.

[TABLE.

HERRING-CURING.

Profit and Loss Account, 1894-95.

EXPENDITURE.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Purchase of Herrings, . . .	782 14 0	Sale of Herrings, . . .	1,207 18 20
" Salt, . . .	123 0 0		
" Barrels, . . .	315 8 0		
Cost of Management, . . .	159 15 3		
Wages of Labourers, . . .	124 3 8		
Depreciation of Plant, &c., . . .	55 0 0		
Incidentals and Freight, . . .	34 13 2	Loss, . . .	34 17 2
	£1,092 14 0		£1,092 14 0

These herrings were purchased at from 1s. to 2s 6d. for every 123 fish, which seems a very small price, but as the cured herrings were sold at market price, it is necessary to assume that rather more than the commercial value of the fish was paid for them. The quality and cure of the autumn herrings was exceedingly good as a rule, and for one lot of summer herrings sent from Malinbeg on Donegal Bay to Stettin in Prussia, the Board's unbranded herrings fetched two marks per barrel more than the best Stornaway and Stromness "*Matje*" herrings then in the Stettin market; and these *Matje* herrings fetch the highest price in the German and Russian markets. Notwithstanding these high gross prices in a Continental market, it pays the Board better to sell in Ireland, and so avoid the heavy freights and market charges necessarily involved in sending to Continental markets. Before the Board's herrings can be got to Leith or Hull, transit by rail across Scotland or England is necessary, which, of course, handicaps the Irish herrings in Continental markets.

Mackerel
curing.

The trade in pickled mackerel is not to be confused with the fresh mackerel trade carried on in the south of Ireland and at Aran in the *spring* of the year, when the fish are packed and iced in boxes and sent to the English markets. The trade in pickled mackerel is in the *autumn* of the year, and the fish, which are cleaned, pickled, and packed in barrels, are consumed almost altogether in the United States of America. Efforts were made by the Fishery Board of Ireland to introduce pickled mackerel into the Continental markets, where the consumption of pickled herrings is enormous, and, at the suggestion of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, the Board sent a considerable number of barrels of pickled mackerel to various markets on the Continent, but hardly any success resulted from this effort, and the Board are informed that similar efforts were made without success by Norwegian fish merchants, who send large quantities of mackerel to the American market. The reason why pickled mackerel are not liked on the Continent appears to be that pickled

herrings, which are tender, are eaten uncooked, in salads and otherwise, whereas pickled mackerel are too solid and tough to be eaten uncooked in the Continental fashion.

Two accounts follow showing the results of shipping pickled mackerel to the American and Continental markets by the Board in 1894:—

PICKLED MACKEREL sent to American Markets.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Purchase of Mackerel, . . .	193	13 2	Sale of Mackerel after deducting tariff, &c., . . .	385	15 1
Wages to Labourers, . . .	47	12 6			
Cost of Management, . . .	60	0 0			
Salt, . . .	26	1 6			
Barrels, . . .	63	16 0			
Estimated depreciation of plant, &c., . . .	23	0 0			
Freight, &c., . . .	16	0 0	Loss, . . .	22	8 1
	2418	8 2		2418	3 2

The small loss of £32 8s. 1d., would have disappeared if a slightly larger quantity of mackerel had been cured, for some of the items of expenditure, such as cost of management, would not have been increased. It is hoped that a much larger quantity of mackerel will be cured in the Autumn of 1895.

PICKLED MACKEREL.

Sent to Continental Markets as an Experiment.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Purchase of Mackerel, . . .	47	15 0	Sale of 79 Barrels of Pickled Mackerel, . . .	24	3 7
Labour, &c., in Curing, . . .	13	0 0	Loss, . . .	70	3 11
Cost of Salt, . . .	13	16 6			
Cost of 79 Barrels, . . .	15	16 0			
Freights, . . .	4	0 0			
	294	7 6		294	7 6

It does not appear, so far as can be judged from this experiment and from inquiries made by the Board, that Irish fishermen can look to the Continent as a market for pickled mackerel.

As an industry incidental to fishing, the Board have started a cooperage at Teelin, County Donegal, for making barrels, and lads from the neighbourhood are being taught the trade. Staves were imported from Sweden and hoops from England and France. The lads are making satisfactory progress in learning

Barrel making.

B

the trade, and up to the close of last season a small number of barrels were made for use in the Board's herring and mackerel pickling trade, and some of them were sold to local curers. In addition to barrels, vats, tubs, and other utensils, are made. A careful account of the expenditure under this head is being kept, and an account will be submitted in a future report.

Net mounting
and mending.

The giving of instruction in net mounting and mending is also continued with evident good results, and in this branch of our work the Board of National Education contribute half the cost, and also permit their staff to be used for management and inspection.

Board's
steamship.

As it was found that the *Fingal* was insufficient for the requirements of the Board's work along the entire west coast of Ireland from Londonderry to Cape Clear, the Board had the steamship *Granuaile* built at a cost of £10,250. She is built as a cargo carrying ship, and has two holds with a cubic space of 10,415 feet, in addition to the space between her spar and main decks, where some hundreds of barrels can be stowed or horses or cattle carried. The *Granuaile* also has six sleeping berths for the accommodation of the members of the Board or their inspecting staff. She was designed by Mr. H. H. West, Marine Architect, of Castle-street, Liverpool, and in his difficult task of designing a small cargo steamboat, with limited passenger accommodation, fit to encounter stormy weather in the Atlantic Ocean off the west coast of Ireland, we think Mr. West has shown the highest professional ability. The Ailsa Shipbuilding Company built the ship and handed her over in first class condition. Her engines, made by Messrs. Muir and Houston of Glasgow, are still under trial, so we can say nothing definitely about them.

The *Granuaile* is commanded by Captain John Quirk, who had been Captain of the *Fingal* while chartered by the Board, and his knowledge of the coast of Ireland is perhaps unique.

Fishery Loan
Fund.
Appendices
XVIII. to XX.,
pages 43 to 45.
Murrisk Loan
Fund.

We append returns showing the transactions during the year in respect of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, and also showing the amount of arrears due.

As is stated at page 3 of this report the Murrisk Reproductive Loan Fund was increased by £200 during the past year. The account of the Fund is given in Appendix I, page 24.

IV. INDUSTRIES.

Foxford and
Ballyghaderlin
Factories.

The factory at Foxford has made remarkable progress since the date of our last Report, and it is unnecessary for us to write in description of a factory that has made such a widely known reputation for itself in the manufacture of woollen goods. We regret that we cannot yet feel assured of the success of the

Ballaghaderin Hosiery Factory. Both factories are managed by the Sisters of Charity of the Convent, Milltown, County Dublin, who have Convents at Ballaghaderin and Foxford.

We continue to give financial assistance to the Irish Industries Association to aid the development of the South Donegal spinning and weaving home industries. An application was made to us by the Association to provide carding machinery to replace hand carding, and to enable the Association to carry out other projects, involving an expenditure of £2,500 in all, but we felt unable to accede to the application, because the Right Hon. T. A. Dickson, who (along with Mr. T. W. Rolleston) represented the Association at a conference, very properly warned us of the heavy further and unascertained liabilities that the Board, in the opinion of the Association, ought to be prepared to face if they considered favourably the application involving the sum of £2,500. We are, at the same time, quite prepared to consider in a most sympathetic spirit any application for such definite financial assistance as may be within our means, recognizing, as we do, the great improvement that has taken place in spinning and weaving in South Donegal through the joint action of the Irish Industries Association and our Board.

South Donegal Industries

Advances are made to weavers for the purchase of a new fly shuttle loom, introduced by Mr. W. J. D. Walker, of Glenbanna, Laurencetown, to whom the Board are much indebted for most valuable advice given from time to time in connection with the weaving industry. Local weavers are much pleased with this loom, as they can weave much more quickly with it than with their antiquated machine.

Improved looms.

Some small assistance has also been given by the Board to encourage the home industry classes that Mrs. Eccles, of Moneygold, has started in her neighbourhood in the north of the County Sligo. A revival of tweed and linen weaving is being attempted in this district, and classes for instruction in embroidery and other kinds of women's work have been started. The Irish Industries Association also are assisting in and supervising the efforts of Mrs. Eccles, and Mr. Rolleston reports very favourably of the progress that is being made.

Industries at Moneygold.

A local committee has been formed at Kiltyclogher, County Leitrim, to endeavour to establish the manufacture of straw bottle-envelopes. The Board advanced a sum of £200 on the joint and several note of hand of the members of the committee, who so far are proceeding with much care in their experiment. Unfortunately wheaten straw is not grown in the locality, so that the ultimate success of the venture is doubtful.

Straw bottle-envelopes.

The buildings for this school have just been finished, and the arrangements under which it is to be conducted will soon be finally settled.

Kiltimagh Technical School.

The Board continue to provide instruction in carpentry at the National School, Carna, in conjunction with the Board of National Education.

Carpentry at Carna.

V. ENGINEERING WORKS.

Appendices
XXVII. to
XXIX.,
pages 53 to 56. heads :—

We append Schedules showing the different stages which the works that we undertook have reached, under the following

Piers, Roads,
&c.

1. Piers, Boatslips, and other Marine Works ;
2. Roads and Bridges ; and
3. Miscellaneous Works.

In these Schedules are also given the estimated cost, and the actual cost in the case of completed works. We explained fully in our Second Report our procedure in undertaking and carrying out engineering works.

Telegraphic
Extension.

The Board assisted telegraphic extensions by contributing to guarantees for telegraphic offices at the following places :—

Kilcar, Co. Donegal.
Loudsborough, Co. Mayo.
Leenane, Co. Galway.
Cashel, Do.
Lehanmore, Co. Cork.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Changes in
membership of
the Board.

A change in the membership of the Board was caused in August, 1895, by the appointment of the Right Hon. G. W. Balfour to be Chief Secretary in succession to the Right Hon. John Morley, who, during his term of office, was in cordial sympathy with the objects of the Board. This change did not occur during the period under review, but between the end of the period and the date of the presentation of this Report.

On the death of Mr. Cairnes, which was mentioned in our last Report, the Right Hon. Christopher T. Redington was appointed a Member of the Board, but after a very short time he was appointed Resident Commissioner of National Education, and he then resigned his seat at this Board. His place was taken by Mr. Frederic W. Pim.

On the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Peacocke, R.E., the Revd. Denis O'Hara, P.P., of Kiltimagh, County Mayo, was appointed a Temporary Member of the Board.

Changes in the
Official Staff.

Major Gaskell ceased to be an Inspector under the Board on the completion of the special local inquiries that were entrusted to him.

Assistance
rendered by
Royal Irish
Constabulary.

The Board wish again to record their indebtedness to Sir Andrew Reed, Inspector-General Royal Irish Constabulary, and to the officers and all members of that Force, whose able and hearty assistance has greatly facilitated the carrying out of the arrangements, not only as regards horse-breeding, but also in reference to many other projects of the Board.

Detailed statements of the receipts and expenditure of the Board will be found appended to this Report.

Accounts of
the Board's
receipts and
expenditure.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's faithful servants,

GERALD W. BALFOUR.

DAVID HARREL.

CHARLES KENNEDY.

✠ PATRICK O'DONNELL.

FREDERIC W. PIM.

HORACE PLUNKETT.

JAMES H. TUKE.

FREDERICK WRENCH.

A. J. BALFOUR.

W. S. GREEN.

DENIS O'HARA.

} *Temporary Members.*

Dated this 12th September, 1895.

WILLIAM L. MICKS, *Secretary,*

23, Rutland Square, Dublin.

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APPENDIX II.

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895.

	Total to 31st March, 1894.	During Year 1894-95.	Total to 31st March, 1895.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Interest on Church Surplus Grant,	90,069 13 6	41,350 0 0	140,336 13 6
Interest on Bank Deposits and Securities,	217 0 9	462 4 5	679 5 2
<i>Agricultural Schemes:</i>			
Horses (flea, &c.),	1,004 8 6	1,061 17 0	2,066 5 6
Cattle (sales),	262 8 2	561 18 4	1,494 6 6
Swine (sales),	119 1 6	147 12 11	266 13 11
Sheep (wool, &c.),	15 2 0	5 3 1	20 5 1
Seeds, &c., sold to Farmers,	60 4 11	174 19 8	225 4 6
Beekreeping,	—	17 6 3	17 6 3
Potato Spraying,	—	0 10 0	0 10 0
Miscellaneous,	13 12 6	0 15 0	14 7 6
	2,134 17 1	2,060 2 4	4,134 19 5
<i>Fiskery Schemes:</i>			
Cured Fish (sales),	2,590 11 6	4,364 16 8	6,951 7 8
Nets and Gear sold,	248 15 6	38 4 9	287 0 3
Boats and Gear sold,	83 4 11	73 15 11	156 6 10
Skerritt's Boats (fish sold),	284 8 10	173 16 5	457 6 3
Net mending (contribution from Board National Education),	65 0 0	66 10 8	111 10 6
Smack "Miraposa" (fish sold, &c.),	18 0 10	86 4 10	99 6 8
Instruction in Fishing,	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
Mayo Yawls (sold),	—	65 6 0	65 6 0
Miscellaneous,	103 14 7	16 14 3	120 8 10
	3,474 16 0	4,763 15 1	8,238 11 1
<i>Loans—Repayments:</i>			
Fisheries,	31 6 5	—	31 6 5
Industries,	732 15 2	780 16 3	1,563 11 6
	814 1 7	780 16 3	1,594 17 10
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts,	9 0 0	6 11 8	15 11 6
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.:</i>			
Contribution from Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund,	1,973 12 0	—	1,973 12 0
Miscellaneous,	2,500 9 10	1 9 4	2,501 19 2
	4,474 1 10	1 0 4	4,475 11 2
Continued on next page.			

APPENDIX II.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1894.	During year 1894-95.	Total to 31st March, 1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—con.			
<i>Migrations and Amalgamation of Holdings:</i>			
French Estate (Rents, &c.),	263 0 8	161 10 9	424 11 7
<i>Inspectors' Salaries and Travelling Expenses. Legal and other General Expenses:</i>			
Payment by Treasury,	—	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:			
Cash transferred by Board of Works,	2,747 8 8	—	2,747 8 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893.	4,291 10 3	4,861 18 6	9,153 8 9
Repayments on Loans made since 1st June, 1893.	121 11 4	947 14 3	1,069 5 7
Interest on Securities,	680 4 9	1,155 15 2	2,035 19 11
Stock realised,	—	8,705 6 3	8,705 6 3
Miscellaneous Receipts, Stamps and Law Costs recovered, and sundry receipts.	7 16 9	23 12 3	31 19 9
	8,048 11 9	15,684 7 5	23,732 19 2
<i>Fiers, Roads, Bridges, &c.:</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts,	—	5 0 0	5 0 0
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:			
Cash transferred by Board of Works,	4,115 1 8	—	4,115 1 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893.	2,519 7 6	2,565 3 2	5,184 10 8
Repayments on Loans made since 1st June, 1893.	64 14 0	183 2 11	247 16 11
Interest on Securities,	44 5 8	61 2 2	105 7 10
Miscellaneous Receipts—Law Costs re- covered from Borrowers.	—	8 3 0	8 3 0
	6,738 8 10	2,817 11 3	9,555 0 1
MURRISK REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:			
Capital Account,	500 0 0	200 0 0	700 0 0
Repayments on Loans,	3 1 3	22 2 10	25 4 1
Interest on Securities,	—	0 13 8	0 13 8
	503 1 3	222 10 8	725 12 9
Grand Total,	126,291 13 2	69,256 5 0	195,547 18 2

APPENDIX III.

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895.

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1894.	During Year 1894-95.	Total to 31st March, 1895.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND :			
<i>Agricultural Schemes :</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Horses,	14,017 7 8	6,198 10 11	20,215 18 7
Stud Farm (buildings),	3,023 11 0	735 4 6	3,758 15 6
" (incidentals),	874 0 11	391 10 11	1,265 11 10
Cattle,	4,188 0 7	2,632 10 1	6,820 10 8
Sheep,	939 14 3	740 12 8	1,700 6 11
Swine,	632 13 7	72 6 0	604 19 7
Poultry,	884 3 3	205 6 7	1,179 9 10
Bee-keeping,	50 17 8	121 1 10	171 19 6
Knockboy Plantation,	3,704 10 7	467 13 7	4,172 10 2
Do. Buildings,	1,049 3 4	11 7 8	1,060 11 0
Do. Furniture,	58 3 0	—	58 3 0
Do. Farm,	118 2 5	263 7 3	383 9 8
Killimogh and Bohola Planting,	181 1 4	—	181 1 4
Example Holdings,	788 10 2	640 12 7	1,428 2 9
Market Gardening,	68 6 11	63 1 5	121 8 4
Fresh Egg Trade,	41 19 3	—	41 19 3
Seeds and Manures (for sale),	—	38 12 6	38 12 6
Potato Spraying,	—	143 4 7	143 4 7
Sale of Implements,	—	8 0 4	8 0 4
Aran Planting,	—	10 9 5	10 9 5
Agricultural Inspection and Incidentals,	712 1 2	781 17 2	1,493 18 4
	31,822 13 1	13,013 10 0	44,835 3 1
<i>Fishery Schemes :</i>			
Fish Curing,	10,392 2 7	6,712 3 10	17,104 6 5
Instruction in Curing	1,341 1 3	862 19 9	2,204 1 0
Instruction in Fishing,	154 3 10	434 2 4	588 6 2
Galway Bay Steamboat Co. (Aran Service),	1,767 1 8	766 5 0	2,522 6 8
Charter of Steamers,	3,730 3 0	2,300 2 10	6,030 4 10
Ice Hulk, Repairs, &c.,	202 15 2	74 17 0	277 12 2
Skerritt's Boats,	698 12 8	195 12 8	893 6 4
Smack "Marapoca,"	409 6 11	59 7 7	468 13 0
	(Continued on next page).		

APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1894.	During Year 1894-95.	Total to 31st March, 1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):			
<i>Fishery Schemes—(continued):</i>			
Nets and Gear,	1,329 9 2	32 14 11	1,361 4 1
Boats and Gear,	354 15 7	60 12 10	415 8 4
Anna Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . .	2,018 18 4	219 13 11	2,238 12 3
Anna Fishery (Herring),	267 11 6	—	267 11 6
Net Mending,	425 8 6	60 0 6	485 8 0
Galway Store,	161 0 11	91 11 0	252 0 11
Murrik Reproductive Fund,	260 0 0	100 0 0	360 0 0
Mayo Yawls,	—	165 8 9	165 8 9
Miscellaneous Grants,	328 6 3	81 11 8	409 17 11
Administration and Incidentals, . . .	1,110 4 6	1,348 18 4	2,458 2 10
	24,891 8 10	18,580 2 11	26,671 11 9
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
Administration—Special Inquiries, &c., .	166 2 0	63 1 6	229 3 6
Ballaghaderreen Factory,	666 13 4	666 13 4	1,332 6 8
Foxford Factory,	1,833 6 8	1,333 6 8	3,166 13 4
Foxford Mill Race,	1,154 8 0	—	1,154 8 0
Castel National School,	26 10 0	12 6 3	38 16 3
Carrace Knitting Industry,	32 0 0	—	32 0 0
Ballyshannon Factory,	50 0 0	52 5 7	102 5 7
Creameries,	20 12 1	—	20 12 1
<i>Irish Industries Association—</i>			
Grant "A" (for prizes to weavers), .	—	228 1 8	228 1 8
Grant "B" (for local supervision), .	—	91 13 4	91 13 4
Grant "C" (purchase and spinning of wool, &c.)	—	261 3 1	261 3 1
Moneygold Industries,	—	51 0 2	51 0 2
Kittimagh do.	—	77 2 7	77 2 7
Achill do.	—	2 12 2	2 12 2
Irish Agricultural Organization So- ciety,	—	165 0 3	165 0 3
Miscellaneous,	9 0 0	—	9 0 0
	3,058 7 1	3,092 6 5	3,950 13 8
	(Continued on next page).		

APPENDIX III.—(continued)

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1894.	During Year 1894-95.	Total to 31st March, 1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.) :			
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c. :</i>			
Works completed or in progress,	987 10 4	2,223 12 0	3,221 3 1
Administration,	2,742 5 4	813 7 2	3,555 12 0
	3,699 15 8	3,336 19 11	7,036 15 7
<i>Migration and Amalgamation of Holdings:</i>			
Care Island Estate,	—	5,111 0 10	5,111 0 10
Firench Estate, Lot I.,	8,670 14 9	1,298 10 4	9,969 5 1
	8,670 14 9	6,409 11 2	15,080 5 11
<i>Inspections and Local Inquiries,</i>	7,172 0 8	2,357 2 9	9,529 3 6
<i>Steamer,</i>	—	10,706 13 1	10,706 13 1
<i>Sinking Fund,</i>	—	2,830 0 0	2,830 0 0
USE REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND :			
<i>Fisheries, Grants, Stamps, &c.,</i>	17 12 10	151 12 1	169 11 11
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c. :</i>			
Works completed or in progress,	1,563 10 0	10,346 1 7	11,905 11 7
Administration,	1,257 5 5	2,619 0 9	3,883 5 5
	2,820 15 5	12,965 1 7	15,821 17 0
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND :			
<i>Fisheries Grants (stamps, &c.)</i>	—	43 3 9	43 3 9
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c. :</i>			
Works in Progress,	2,495 4 5	1,529 12 3	4,025 16 8
Administration,	324 0 10	391 0 0	1,075 9 10
	2,819 4 5	1,920 12 3	4,741 6 8
Grand Total,	55,790 9 7	70,923 15 11	126,713 5 6

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT OF LOANS ISSUED from the 5th August, 1921, to the 31st March, 1922.

Purposes for which Loans were made.	Fund from which Loans were made.	Loans made in Year 1921-22.		Loans made in Year 1922-23.		Loans made in Year 1922-23.		Total Loans made up to 31st March, 1922.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Industrial Development.	Moroccan Fund.	2	£ 1,400 0 0	—	—	—	—	2	1,400 0 0
Do.	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.	—	—	—	—	1	100 0 0	1	100 0 0
Do.	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.	—	—	—	—	2	20 00 0	2	20 00 0
Fiskary Development.	Moroccan Fund.	1	200 0 0	1	75 0 0	—	—	2	275 0 0
Do.	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.	—	—	120	1,500 00 0	110	1,500 00 0	230	3,000 00 0
Do.	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.	—	—	10	100 0 0	10	100 00 0	20	200 00 0
Do.	Moroccan Reproductive Loan Fund.	—	—	2	200 0 0	2	200 00 0	4	400 0 0
Totals.		3	1,600 0 0	122	1,675 0 0	112	1,700 00 0	237	3,975 00 0

APPENDIX V.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMPLE HOLDINGS

Statement showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Example Holdings from the 6th August, 1934, to the 31st March, 1935.

DATE.	EXPENDITURE.								RECEIPTS.	
	Wages.	Overhead Expenses.	Inputs, seeds, &c.	Fuel, &c.	Grants, &c.	Manure.	Interest, &c.	Total.	—	—
1934-35.	£ 4 4.	£ 4 4.	£ 4 4.	£ 4 4.	£ 4 4.	£ 4 4.	£ 4 4.	£ 4 4.	£ 4 4.	
1935-35.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1936-35.	41 10 0	10 7 0	0 10 0	10 10 0	—	—	1 1 1	10 17 0	—	
1937-35.	100 10 0	10 10 0	0 10 0	10 0 10	100 10 7	100 1 1	10 4 7	100 10 0	10 10 0	Includes eggs realised by sale of birds and manure.
1938-35.	100 0 0	100 10 0	0 10 0	10 0 0	10 10 0	10 1 0	1 7 10	100 10 7	100 10 0	
TOTAL.	104 0 10	100 10 0	100 0 0	10 0 10	100 10 10	100 0 10	10 10 7	100 0 0	100 10 0	

APPENDIX VI.

(Continued.)

FORESTRY.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts on Scheme for Extension Forestry from the 31st August, 1885, to the 31st March, 1886.

Year.	Balance of Year.	Debiting.	Crediting.	Good Making.	Planting.	Im- provements.	Forework.	Sub- sistence.	Expens- maintenance.	Expens- Survey.	Expens- Forest.	Expens- Misc.	Total.
1885-86.	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 0 0
1886-87.	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	—	1 00 0	100 0 00	0 00 0	00 0 0	00 0 00	100 00 0	000 00 0	000 0 0	00 00 0	1,000 00 0
	00 0 0	00 0 0	000 00 0	00 0 0	00 0 0	0 0 00	—	—	000 00 0	00 0 0	000 0 0	00 00 0	700 0 0
	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	000 0 00	100 00 0	100 00 00	00 0 00	00 0 0	000 0 0	000 00 0	000 00 00	000 0 0	000 00 0	1,000 00 00

APPENDIX VII.

HORSE-BREEDING.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Improvement of Horses from the 5th August, 1881, to the 31st March, 1895.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.												RECEIPTS.		
	Purchase of Stallions.	Purchase of Mares.	Gifts of Stallions.	Purchase of Stallions, Mares, and Foals.	Travelling.	Keep in country and Veterinary Charges.	Stabling and Sundry Expenses.	Travelling by Post.	Manages, Grooms, and Cartmen in Connection.	Expenses of Riding the Stud in country.	Donations.	Total.	Service Fees, &c.	Sale of Horses.	Total.
1881-82.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882-83.	1,000 15 0	200 0 0	75 0 0	200 0 0	104 7 6	100 15 10	104 7 6	104 27 0	1,000 15 0	200 15 10	200 15 10	1,500 15 10	100 0 0	—	200 0 0
1883-84.	1,000 15 0	200 0 0	—	20 15 0	200 0 10	1,075 0 0	10 15 0	50 0 0	1,000 0 10	0 15 0	475 4 10	1,585 10 7	200 15 0	1,000 0 0	2,585 10 7
1884-85.	1,000 0 0	200 0 0	75 0 0	—	200 0 10	1,000 15 0	10 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 10	100 15 10	1,300 15 10	200 15 0	1,000 0 0	2,300 15 10
1885-86.	75 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	1,075 15 0	1,000 0 0	75 0 0	220 15 0	504 7 6	2,175 15 10	124 7 6	454 27 0	4,000 15 10	300 15 10	575 4 10	7,450 15 10	500 15 0	1,000 0 0	8,450 15 10

* Each.

APPENDIX VII.

GOOD FARM AT SALISBURY.

Statement showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Good Farm from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1893.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.									RECEIPTS.	
	Buildings, £s.	Furniture, £s.	Tools- implements, £s.	Fuel, £s.	Produce, £s.	Stock, £s.	Farm labour, £s.	Other miscell., £s.	Total.	Total Receipts.	—
1891-92,	1,100 11 4	20 0 0	20 0 0	4 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	10 10 0	1,150 7 4	—	—
1892-93,	2,000 0 0	50 0 0	20 0 0	10 10 10	40 10 0	100 0 0	10 10 0	10 10 10	2,270 0 0	70 0 0	*Grassland, &c. Water Supply
1893-94,	100 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	2,200 0 0	—	—
Total,	3,200 11 4	80 0 0	40 0 0	14 10 10	60 0 0	200 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	3,500 7 4	70 0 0	—

APPENDIX IX.

CATTLE-BREEDING.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts on Scheme for Improvement of Cattle from the 5th August, 1881, to the 31st March, 1885

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.								RECEIPTS.			BALANCE.
	Purchase of Bulls.	Purchase of Cows and Bulls.	Exp. of Raising Bulls, &c.	Purchase of Cows.	General Expenses.	Depreciation and Voluntary Expenditure.	For salaries.	Total.	Sale of Bulls (General Selections).	Sale of Cows and Bulls, &c.	Total Receipts.	
1881-82.	£ 1,700 0 0	£ 500 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 2,400 0 0	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0
1882-83.	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 500 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 200 0 0
1883-84.	£ 100 0 0	—	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 500 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 200 0 0
Total.	£ 1,900 0 0	£ 600 0 0	£ 300 0 0	£ 100 0 0	£ 300 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 3,500 0 0	£ 300 0 0	£ 200 0 0	£ 400 0 0	£ 400 0 0

APPENDIX X.

SHEEP-BREEDING.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Sheep-breeding from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895.

YEAR.	Purchase of Rams.	Transport of Rams.	Superintendence and keep of Rams.	Incidentals.	Total.	Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891-92, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892-93, . . .	522 7 6	31 14 9	62 10 7	57 11 11	734 4 9	1 3 6
1893-94, . . .	—	3 11 0	190 3 8	31 14 10	225 0 6	12 19 6
1894-95, . . .	379 0 6	24 0 4	270 1 4	65 12 6	740 12 8	5 3 1
Total, . . .	901 17 0	119 15 1	522 15 7	155 19 3	1,700 0 11	20 5 1

APPENDIX XI.

PIG-BREEDING.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS on Scheme for Improvement of Swine from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1895.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.							Receipts.
	Purchase of Boars.	Purchase of Sows.	Transport Expenses.	Keep of Swine.	Impliments, Crates, Troughs, &c.	Incidentals.	Total.	—
1891-92, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892-93, . . .	19 0 0	—	0 14 5	—	—	0 16 6	20 10 11	8 9 6
1893-94, . . .	190 10 3	180 1 3	64 10 11	22 8 3	24 4 3	20 7 9	612 9 5	121 1 0
1894-95, . . .	28 0 0	3 3 0	17 12 5	13 4 9	2 16 7	7 9 3	72 6 0	167 12 11
Total, . . .	247 10 3	183 4 3	82 17 9	35 13 0	27 0 10	28 13 6	664 19 7	298 13 11

APPENDIX XII.

POULTRY.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts on Scheme for Poultry from the 1st August, 1931,
to the 31st March, 1932.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.											Receipts.
	Purchase of Cockets.	Purchase of Hens.	Purchase of Guns.	Purchase of Ducks.	Purchase of Turkeys.	Depreciation.	Trans- port Expenses.	Stocks At, 1st.	Gain realised from Poultry Farming.	Ex- penditure.	Total.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1931-32.	100 00 0	40 15 0	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	10 00 0	—	10 0 10	100 10 0	—
1932-32.	100 0 0	100 17 0	—	—	—	10 00 0	10 17 0	10 1 0	10 0 0	22 1 0	100 4 0	—
1933-32.	10 0 0	100 0 0	10 00 0	10 00 0	1 00 0	10 00 0	40 00 0	4 00 0	10 0 0	71 0 0	100 0 0	—
Total.	210 0 0	240 12 0	10 00 0	10 00 0	1 00 0	20 00 0	100 17 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	102 1 0	210 10 0	—

APPENDIX XIV.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in respect of CHAIRMAN'S STAMENS from the 5th August, 1891, to the First March, 1892.

TIME.	EXPENDITURE.							BALANCE.	REMARKS.
	Wine.	Wages of Clerk.	Coal, Oil, &c.	Board and Drank.	Repairs.	Postage.	Total.		
1891-92, ...	100 0 0	400 10 0	100 10 1	10 10 0	10 10 1	10 0 0	1,000 10 0	1,000	The balance was paid chiefly employed in payment of the ...
1891-92, ...	100 0 0	400 10 0	100 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 1	10 0 0	1,000 0 10		
1891-92, ...	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	100 0 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	10 10 0	1,000 0 10		
TOTAL.	1,000 0 0	1,000 10 0	1,000 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 10	1,000 0 10	—	

APPENDIX XV.

INSTRUCTION IN NANTWICHTON.

Statement showing Expenditure and Receipts in respect of Nantwiche from the 5th August, 1891,
to the 31st March, 1893.

Year.	EXPENDITURE.						Receipts.	
	Salary of Teachers.	Payments to Pupils.	Materials used in Teaching.	Cost of Buildings.	Grants-in-aid.	Total.		
1891-92.	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 25 0	£ 5 0	Chiefly from National Education Board.
1892-93.	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 25 0	£ 5 0	
1893-94.	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 5 0	£ 25 0	£ 5 0	
Total.	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 75 0	£ 15 0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Foreign Disbursements—Miss Seward's Debit.

Statement showing Disbursements and Receipts in respect of Bala Lent by Miss Seward, from the 26th August, 1861, to the 11th March, 1865.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.							RECEIPTS.	
	Wages of Crew.	Provisions and Repairs.	Driftage.	Stores paid to Crew.	Coal, Oil, &c.	Taxes and Ports.	Total.		
1861-62.	£ 6 4	£ 6 4	£ 6 4	£ 6 4	£ 6 4	£ 6 4	£ 6 4	£ 6 4	
1862-63.	10 14 0	100 7 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	—	200 14 0	100 14 0	
1863-64.	100 0 0	70 0 0	100 0 0	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	
1864-65.	10 10 4	10 14 10	100 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	100 10 4	110 10 4	
TOTAL.	101 0 0	104 10 10	100 0 0	100 0 0	10 10 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	These have been lent to Miss Seward.

APPENDIX XVII.

FASTER INVESTMENT—SHARK "MILANOSA."

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the Shark "Milanosa," from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1892.

Time.	EXPENDITURE.							Receipts.	Observations.
	Price of Shark.	Wages of Crew.	Coal, Oil, &c.	Provisions and Supplies.	Landwards.	Shares paid to Crew.	Total.		
1891-92.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	This Shark is not being worked by the fleet.
1892-93.	—	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	
1893-94.	—	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	
Totals.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	£ 2. 0.	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement showing the Number of Applications received for Farmer Loans in the year 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895; the Amount applied for, together with the Number and Amount of Loans issued.

COUNT.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.			Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being required info.
		Pounds.	Amount.			
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:-						
Dorset,	20	20	£	s.	d.	0
			400	10	0	0
LOAN IMPROVEMENT FUND FUND:-						
Hants,	12	1	50	17	0	4
Hants,	20	24	200	25	0	20
Salisbury,	20	20	200	1	0	10
Kensy,	20	24	100	10	0	10
Oxfo,	10	10	100	0	0	4
SHROPSHIRE IMPROVEMENT FUND:-						
Hants,	0	0	500	10	0	—
Totals,	100	60	1,000	55	0	28

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing the Receipts of Applications received for Farmer Loans in the period 1st June, 1925, to 31st March, 1926; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

District.	Number of Applications received.	Loans issued.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being disposed of.
		Number.	Amount.		
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES DIST.			£ s. d.		
Gravelly.	149	104	905 20 0	10	21
Inner Southampton Local Dist.					
Wyn.	30	25	130 17 0	10	4
Mary.	193	140	894 7 0	150	20
Salway.	145	87	1,050 10 0	20	21
East.	142	109	1,700 0 0	20	20
Ork.	30	16	1,200 11 0	0	1
	559	352	4,180 17 0	120	26
SOUTHERN SUBURBANS DIST.					
Wyn.	11	15	100 1 0	0	—
Grand Total.	709	502	5,280 18 0	140	51

£

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing the Amount of Arrears of Repayment Installments due in respect of Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, and Harbours Reproductive Loan Fund.

Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.				Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.				Harbours Reproductive Loan Fund.			Total of all Funds.		
County.	Amount as 31st March, 1926.		Amount of Arrears repaid during the year.	County.	Amount as 31st March, 1926.		Amount of Arrears repaid during the year.	County.	Number of Harbours.	Amount of Arrears.	County.	Amount as 31st March, 1926.	
	Number of Installments due.	Amount.			Number of Installments due.	Amount.						Number of Installments due.	Amount.
Clare,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0	Armagh,	2	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0	Mayo,	2	£ 2 1 0	Armagh,	2	£ 2 1 0
Cork,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0	Clare,	2	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Clare,	25	£ 2 1 0
Galway,	1,000	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0	Cork,	2	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Cork,	25	£ 2 1 0
Kerry,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0	Down,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Down,	25	£ 2 1 0
Limerick,	2	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0	Kerry,	2	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Kerry,	2	£ 2 1 0
Mayo,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0	Leath,	2	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Limerick,	2	£ 2 1 0
Sligo,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0	Mayo,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Leath,	2	£ 2 1 0
				Sligo,	2	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Mayo,	25	£ 2 1 0
				Waterford,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Sligo,	25	£ 2 1 0
				Wick,	25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0				Waterford,	25	£ 2 1 0
											Wick,	25	£ 2 1 0
Total,	1,075	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0		25	£ 2 1 0	£ 2 1 0		2	£ 2 1 0		1,075	£ 2 1 0

APPENDIX XXI.

LOCATION OF STALLIONS, 1894.

County.	Station of Stallion.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.
Donegal, . . .	Ardara . . .	"Lord Tennyson," . . .	Hackney.
	Carndonagh, . . .	"Earl of Nithsdale," . . .	do.
	Carrigart, . . .	"Lord Go Bang," . . .	do.
	Dunfanaghy, . . .	"Flying Fireaway," . . .	do.
	Dungloe, . . .	"Beau," . . .	do.
	Fintown, . . .	"Trustan," . . .	Arab.
	Donegal, . . .	"Matchless Fireaway," . . .	Hackney.
Leitrim, . . .	Ballinamore, . . .	"North Riding," . . .	do.
Mayo, . . .	Achill Sound, . . .	"Lord Derwent," . . .	do.
	Do., . . .	"Desert Born," . . .	Arab.
	Achill Island, . . .	"Real Gentleman," . . .	Hackney.
	Newport, . . .	"Lord Leppington," . . .	do.
	Belmullet, . . .	"Callis Fireaway," . . .	do.
	Lonsburgh, . . .	"Electricity," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Swinford, . . .	"2nd Fireaway," . . .	Hackney.
	Do., . . .	"Welsh Tommy," . . .	Welsh Pony.
Galway, . . .	Ballyvaughan, . . .	"Express IV," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Lettorfrank, . . .	"Sunbeam," . . .	do.
	Inishbofin, . . .	"Movement," . . .	do.
	Cashel, . . .	"Zeus," . . .	Hackney.
	Oughterard, . . .	"Rokeby," . . .	do.
	Carraroo, . . .	"Awfully Jolly," . . .	Barb.
	Arna, . . .	"Prince Lowellyn," . . .	Welsh Cob.
Kerry, . . .	Cahoreevreen, . . .	"King Fireaway," . . .	Hackney.
	Dingle, . . .	"Highgate Performer," . . .	do.
	Kemmare, . . .	"Fashion III," . . .	do.
Cork, . . .	Schull, . . .	"Romulus II," . . .	do.
	Bantry, . . .	"Gay Lad III," . . .	do.

APPENDIX XXII.

ARAN SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY, 1894.

RETURN showing EARNINGS of BOATS, 1894.

District from which Boat comes.	Name of Boat.	Class of Boat.	Amount Earned.
			£. s. d.
Aran,	"St. Joseph,"	First,	97 19 7
"	"Lenina,"	"	62 4 6
"	"Father O'Donohoe,"	Second,	18 11 8
"	"M'Laren Smith,"	"	14 15 5
"	"St. Patrick I,"	"	37 15 11
"	"Catherine,"	"	55 4 19
"	"St. Bonanne,"	Chase,	3 10 10
"	"Breaker,"	"	5 7 1
"	"Rose,"	"	21 17 10
"	"Thistle,"	"	38 17 3
"	"Irish Leader II,"	"	12 13 3
"	"Shamrock,"	"	25 14 2
"	"Bedical,"	"	22 2 5
"	"Morning Star,"	"	31 10 0
"	"St. Eada,"	"	11 0 9
"	"Mayflower,"	"	5 11 5
"	"St. Kevin I,"	"	3 6 4
"	"St. Kevin II,"	"	0 17 0
"	"Ocean Star,"	"	0 17 5
"	"St. Bridget,"	"	0 11 11
"	"St. Michael,"	"	0 0 0
"	"M. Costelloe,"	"	0 5 10
Connemara,	"Irish Leader,"	First,	51 5 0
"	"Elizabeth,"	"	47 16 3
"	"Father Tom,"	Second,	24 3 0
"	"Fisher Lad,"	"	16 9 11
"	"St. Mary,"	"	62 13 3
"	"St. Patrick II,"	"	17 8 5
"	"Mermald,"	"	44 13 8
"	"Gannet,"	"	48 5 3
Arklow,*	"Mystical Rose,"	First,	0 2 5
"	"Oyenet,"	"	100 10 4
"	"St. Veronica,"	"	153 8 1
"	"Archeaconon,"	"	0 10 11
"	"Irishman,"	"	30 5 0
"	"Exile,"	"	5 15 10
"	"Victor,"	"	4 10 5
Galway,	"Mary Della,"	Second,	66 10 10
"	"Eirena,"	"	70 7 1
	Total	—	1,241 7 5

* The Arklow boats sold some of their fish to fish-merchants who had buyers at Aran.

APPENDIX XXIII.

ARAN SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY, 1895.

RETURN showing NET EARNINGS of BOATS for 1895, as per
"Boat Ledger."

District from which Boat comes.	Name of Boat.	Class of Boat.	Net Amount earned.
Arar,	"William Gladstone,"	First,	£ s. d. 116 0 3
	"Lamb,"	"	145 2 9
	"Louisa,"	"	170 11 3
	"Hero,"	"	176 8 10
	"Elizabeth II.,"	"	128 5 0
	"Father O'Donohoe,"	Second,	91 9 9
	"Catherine,"	"	112 4 6
	"M'Laren Smith,"	"	77 5 0
	"Thistle,"	Cannon,	1 15 8
	"Rose,"	"	0 14 2
	"Irish Leader,"	"	0 16 6
	"Radical,"	"	1 5 9
	"St. Eada,"	"	0 16 8
	"Ocean Wave,"	"	0 8 8
Connemara,	"St. Patrick I.,"	"	2 14 0
	"St. Patrick II.,"	"	0 7 9
	"Elizabeth I.,"	First,	126 11 3
	"Mountain Hare,"	"	163 4 8
	"Irish Leader,"	"	78 5 2
	"Father Tom,"	Second,	82 13 8
Arklow,	"Fisher Lad,"	"	57 3 0
	"Mermoid,"	"	8 2 4
	"Mystical Rose,"	First,	273 3 11
	"Fame,"	"	106 4 6
	"Mary Frances,"	"	237 19 8
	"St. Veronica,"	"	309 7 1
	"Santa Cruz,"	"	187 10 6
	"Green,"	"	27 0 7
Galway,	"Dolphin,"	"	30 7 10
	"Tartar,"	"	14 11 2
	"Eirena,"	Second,	168 4 2
	"Mary Dolia,"	"	103 15 1
	Total,		2,657 17 8

APPENDIX XXIV.

These Regulations have been approved by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in pursuance of Act 57 & 58 Vic., cap. 50, section 3, for open Competitive Examinations for Third Class Clerkships in the Office of the Congested Districts Board.

N.B.—These Regulations are liable to alteration for future Examinations.

1. Competitive Examinations of Candidates for these situations will be held from time to time as may be deemed expedient.

2. These Examinations are open to all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, being of the prescribed age, and of good health and character.

3. The limits of age for these situations are 18 and 25. Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the Examination.

NOTE.—In reckoning age for competition the following allowances will be made, viz. :—(1) Members of the Military and Naval services (whether commissioned or non-commissioned) may deduct from their actual age any time during which they have served towards pension; (2) persons who have served for two full consecutive years (a) in any Civil situation to which they were admitted with the Certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners; (b) in the Royal Irish Constabulary or Dublin Metropolitan Police, or (c) as Registered Copyists in connexion with the Civil Service, may deduct from their actual age any time not exceeding five years which they may have spent in such service.

4. The subjects of Examination will be as follows :—

Obligatory—

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. Précis.
6. Digesting Returns into Summaries.
7. Principles of the Law of Real Property.*
8. Copying Manuscript.

Optional—

9. Shorthand.

5. Persons holding situations in the Civil Service, Engineer Students in the Navy, and Apprentices in Her Majesty's Dockyards will not be eligible unless they produce to the Civil Service Commissioners the written permission of the authorities of their Department to attend the Examination, dated before the commencement of the competition.

6. Application for permission to attend an Examination must be made in the writing of the Candidate, at such time and in such manner as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

7. A fee of £4 will be required from each Candidate attending these Examinations.

Civil Service Commission,
25th June, 1895.

* The examination in this subject will for the present be based upon the undermentioned portions of the following work, viz. :—

"Principles of the Law of Real Property," by the late Joshua Williams, 17th edition.
The Introductory Chapter.
Part I., Chapters 1 to 10 (both inclusive).
Part VI.

APPENDIX XXV.

15 and 17 Pitt-street, Liverpool,

May 21st, 1894.

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Duthie concurred with me in thinking you would like to hear what I thought of the dried fish, and the mode of curing at your stations. I think one cannot speak too highly of the good your Board is doing in these poor districts; your work must have brought the light of hope to these poor people's minds, and it certainly struck me with pleasure to notice the willing and hearty manner in which the men, girls, and boys were working. The weather was not propitious for the fishermen, so that I did not see any of their boats discharging fish, but the certainty of a sale to your Board will surely spur them to more constant efforts to catch.

As regards the curing, there is evidently no care or forethought spared; the Shetlanders are expert, and the natives appear to be very smart in learning the art of splitting, &c. I noticed that great attention was given to the proper cleaning and washing of the fish both before and after salting. The wired runs for drying must be a great help; this plan is largely used in Norway with good results, it allows the air to get at back and face of the fish at same time, and is much easier in handling. The fish I saw at Teelin, which only wanted piling and then a couple of days more drying, would, barring accidents, turn out a fine parcel, and such that we should be glad to have. Most of the codfish was of a thicker nature than those we had from you last winter, but I was obliged to point out to Mr. Duthie a good many discoloured fish, and some so thin and spent as to be useless for food; but, of course, this is not a fault of the curing but a defect in the fish. Some of the discoloured fish may have been left too long before splitting, though Mr. Duthie believes that they are all split after each day's catch.

The keeping quality of dried fish is as much affected by the quality of the salt used as by the after drying. I made inquiry on this point, and Mr. Duthie assured me that you were particular in getting "finest fishery" salt only. Unfortunately in these competitive times, some dealers mix some quantity of "second" quality with their "first," and sell it as "first."

I understand you are packing salted herrings and mackerel in barrels, and we shall be glad to do business with you in these articles, the herrings we already do largely in, and the mackerel we intend to do more than we have done. We are only doing business in dried and salted fish, and having customers in the home and country trade, and in all the foreign countries using fish, we do with confidence believe that we are well positioned to buy and sell all your fish.

I was very pleased to see your stations at Teelin, Malinbeg, and that opposite Teelin, and I have no doubt but that they will turn out well-cured, fine white fish; and, as the workers get more experience, each season will show the need for minor improvements. If I may be allowed to remark, Mr. Duthie is very painstaking in his efforts to teach "good work." His courtesy to all is much appreciated. I have already thanked him for his courtesy to me during my short visit.

I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

W. L. MICKS, Esq.,

Congested Districts Board,

Rutland-square, Dublin.

CHAR. W. HOBBS.

Strandtown, Belfast,

3rd May, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your wish, I visited several of your curing stations on the Coast of Donegal, under the management of the "Congested Districts Board of Ireland," where apparently a good work is being done, and under whose fostering care a still greater benefit must inevitably follow.

Teelin has an excellent harbour, good depth of water at both spring and neap tides, whilst the conveniences on shore for curing and preparing the fish for market are good. I was much pleased at the admirable way these young people handle their knives in the splitting and boning process, and was none the less gratified at the presence of some Scotch boats at this station; they, as a rule, know the business so thoroughly that it must be productive of good to the local crews.

The boats in use here are quite too small for such an important station, as fishing, various, might be prosecuted all the year round, and that successfully too.

Their boats are manned by eight of a crew, enough in itself, without any fish, &c., aboard. If any distance off land with a choppy sea they might find difficulty in reaching it, so they are necessarily obliged to hug the shore closely.

Bait for their lines was scarce during my visit, and, from a conversation Mr. Duthie and I had, I thought a mussel-bed might easily be established in close proximity to the harbour, which would be advantageous to the fishermen.

Malinbeg.—The little inlet or harbour restricts, in a great measure, any expansion of this industry, and the boats in use seem to be suitable for its requirements.

Inishowen.—Here I saw nothing on which to make any comment, the station being principally used for the curing of herrings in the autumn; and same remarks may apply to Downings Bay, although at this place with a large class of boat and well equipped, a considerable increase in catch of cod, ling, and glasson might be made; besides the early summer herring fishing might be successfully prosecuted, as is done at Castleboy in the Hebrides, and as the quality of such is usually very fine, a good market is always available both in Germany and Russia; and, in addition, there goes coastwise to London, &c., made into kippers, large quantities and are much appreciated.

Fory Island was the next place I visited, and, speaking of it all round, must be a good fishing centre, and appears to me to be capable of considerable growth. Boats, here again, are small-sized; but, with no suitable harbour to run to with any degree of safety in bad weather, for either life or property, they have no alternative but to work with what they have. At the place where we landed (I think West Bay) a landing slip is very much required, which could be used at all times of tide—in ordinary weather for disembarking fishing stock, &c., and re-loading the produce (present system being quite of an antediluvian character), cost of which would be comparatively small, and the benefits to these hard-working and industrious islanders incalculable.

Mr. Duthie takes an active and intelligent interest in all your aims and objects, and I have little doubt his labours must be rewarded by success; but this will take a little time for its development, as all new ventures do, and scarcely ever do we see two seasons alike, so that it will be subject to variations.

My trip in your *Fingal* was everything that could be desired under the circumstances (boat being small), therefore unable to combat with an Atlantic brush, which a larger boat could do with ease; and, even now, with your business in its infancy, such is required, not to speak prospectively of your growing wants.

I am, yours truly,

JAMES CRAWFORD.

W. L. Micks, Esq.,

Congested Districts Board, Dublin.

APPENDIX XXVI.

During the Spring of 1895 Stations for curing cod, ling, and saithe were opened at the following places :—

1. Inishtrahull,	.	.	Co. Donegal.
2. Downing's Bay,	.	.	"
3. Tory Island,	.	.	"
4. Malinbeg,	.	.	"
5. Teelin,	.	.	"
6. Cladnageraght,	.	.	"
7. Porturlin,	.	.	Co. Mayo.
8. Portacloy,	.	.	"
9. Inver (Broadhaven),	.	.	"
10. Muingoreena,	.	.	"
11. Inishkeen,	.	.	"
12. Inishboffin,	.	.	Co. Galway.
13. Trabane,	.	.	"
14. Kilroman (Aran),	.	.	"
15. South Aran,	.	.	"

[APPENDIX XXVII.]

APPENDIX-XXVII.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, BOAT-STOPS, and other MARINE WORKS undertaken between the date of the formation of the Board and the 31st March, 1895.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Original Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost of Finished Work.	Observations.
				£	£	
1	Donegal.	Magheracarty.	Landing Place.	1,017	-	In progress.
2	"	Magheramallon.	"	100	-	do.
3	"	Cortinasate.	"	50	-	do.
4	"	Loughros.	Blasting of rocks.	50	-	do.
5	"	Cladungearagh.	Pier.	331	-	do.
6	"	Port Inver.	Boatlip and Breakwater.	386	-	do.
7	"	Inishow.	Landing Place.	-	38	Completed.
8	Sligo.	Ballyconnell Works.	Clearing land of stones.	110	-	Work begun.
9	"	Inishmurray.	Landing Place.	200	140	Completed.
10	"	Mullaghmore Harbour.	Improvements.	300	-	Not yet begun.
11	Mayo.	Porturlin.	Boatlip, Breakwater, and Landing Place.	1,074	-	do.
12	"	Portlough.	"	1,000	-	Works begun.
13	"	Inver.	Landing Stage.	140	117	Completed.
14	"	Mulagreen.	"	220	-	In progress.
15	"	Campost.	Boatlip.	340	-	Almost completed.
16	Galway.	Inishodan.	Landing Place.	30	-	Works not yet begun.
17	"	Inishark.	"	112	115	Completed.
18	"	Rowandillisk.	Pier.	470	-	Works begun.
19	"	Aughresmore.	Landing Place.	330	-	do.
20	"	Cliden.	Beacons and Buoy.	210	209	Works completed.
21	"	Kilkeran.	Dredging to Pier, &c.	90	92	Completed.
22	"	Derryben.	Pier and Beacons.	202	282	do.
23	"	Cashel.	Improvements to existing Pier.	130	-	Contribution to county. Works not yet begun. Works completed.
24	"	Kilnurvey.	Repairs to Pier.	10	0	
25	"	"	Landing Place.	110	-	Works begun.
26	"	Kilronan.	Dredging to Pier.	80	91	Works completed.
27	"	Inishness.	Boatlip.	400	-	Contract signed.
28	"	Killary.	Harbour Marks.	480	-	Not yet begun.
29	Kerry.	Meenaghane.	Landing Place and Breakwater.	1,300	-	Works nearly completed.
30	"	Raheen.	Quay.	712	-	Works not yet started.
31	"	Brandon Creek.	Landing Place and Approach Road.	1,100	-	Works nearly completed.
32	"	"	Protection Wall.	272	-	do.
33	"	"	Removal of Rocks.	40	-	Not yet begun.
34	"	Glacumbeg.	"	160	95	Works completed.

APPENDIX XXVII.—*continued.*SCHEDULE of PIERS, BOATSLIPS, and other MARINE WORKS—*con.*

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Original Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost of Finished Work.	Observations.
				£	£	
25	Kerry.	Basket Island, .	Pier and Breakwater, .	384	384	Works completed.
26	"	Glasha and Tallig, .	Small Quays, .	258	-	Tender accepted.
27	"	Coomanna, .	Pier and Slip, .	2,815	-	Works nearly completed.
28	"	Trowaghinsan, .	Breakwater and Slip, .	1,932	-	Works begun.
29	"	Boat Cove, .	Quay, Slip, and Approach, .	1,225	-	do.
30	"	Derrynano, .	Landing-place and Bridge, .	265	241	Works completed.
31	"	Do, .	Buoys and Leading Marks, .	243	-	Not yet begun.
32	"	West Cove, .	Quay and Buoys, .	1,164	730	Works completed.
33	"	Scampane, .	Pier and Boatlip, .	1,230	-	Not yet begun.
34	Cork,	Gortinve, .	Boatlip, .	130	73	Works completed.
35	"	Do, additional works,	Extension to Pier, &c.	220	146	do.
36	"	Bere Island, .	Pier and Approach Road, .	1,191	-	Works begun.
37	"	Garanish, .	Boatlip and Retaining Wall, .	800	-	Works in progress.
38	"	Trofrusk, .	Boatlip, .	230	-	Works begun.
39	"	Gortavallig, .	Improvements to Pier, .	320	-	do.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

SCHEDULE of ROADS, BRIDGES, &c., undertaken between the dates of the formation of the Board and the 31st March, 1895.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost of Finished Work.	Observations.
			£	£	
1	Donegal, .	Redcraic Road, .	165	-	Nearly completed.
2	"	Chiontigh Road, .	176	129	Completed.
3	"	Boespenna Road, .	416	-	Nearly completed.
4	"	Meenferna Road, .	100	-	do.
5	"	Meavagh Road, .	120	-	do.
6	"	Gleadowan Road, .	520	-	In progress.
7	"	Cark Road, .	561	-	do.
8	"	Glennan and Glack Road, .	220	-	Nearly completed.
9	"	Derryconner Strand Road, .	103	-	do.
10	"	Knockfola Road, .	1,410	1,229	Completed.

APPENDIX XXVIII.—(continued).

SCHEDULE of ROADS, BRIDGES, &c., undertaken between the dates of the formation of the Board and the 31st March, 1895—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost of Finished Works.	Observations.
11	Donegal.	Belmullet to Meenabanad.	780	8	In progress.
12	"	Meenabanad to Lough Anure.	740	-	Nearly completed.
13	"	Lough Anure to Crotty Bridge.	625	-	do.
14	"	Croaghnaishalloo to Cloghbelle Road.	730	-	In progress.
15	"	Cloghbelle to Meenagowan Road.	1,140	-	do.
16	"	Russell's Ferry to Mass Road.	970	-	do.
17	"	Dungloe to Crohyboyle Road.	1,035	-	do.
18	"	Killytanad Road.	890	778	Completed.
19	"	Marjibon Road.	610	638	do.
20	"	Gladdenagarragh Road.	370	368	do.
21	"	Lough Derg Road.	481	-	In progress.
22	"	Cashelard Road.	200	-	Nearly completed.
23	"	Meelara Road.	30	-	Not yet begun.
24	"	Donegal Bridge.	690	-	Contribution by Board to County.
25	"	Meenashack Paths.	130	-	In progress.
26	"	Gweebarra Viaduct.	5,627	-	do.
27	"	Gweebarra North Approach.		-	
28	"	" " " South " "	-	-	do.
29	"	Croit Island, connection with Mainland.	200	-	do.
30	Mayo.	Conaghta to Knockboha Road.	220	-	do.
31	"	Knockboha to Lackan Road.	668	-	do.
32	"	Porturlin Road.	140	-	Nearly completed.
33	"	Porturlin to Shraghtaglie Road.	160	-	do.
34	"	Mullingreena Road.	270	-	do.
35	"	Tonatonally Road.	160	-	do.
36	"	Dooniver Road.	45	-	do.
37	"	Bunacurry Road.	286	-	In progress.
38	"	Derrymore Road.	215	178	Completed.
39	"	Derrymore Road Fences.	80	-	In progress.
40	"	Caher Wharf—Lough Mask.	102	-	Nearly completed.
41	"	Behola Road.	230	-	Tender accepted.
42	"	Dhulough Road, Section "A".	225	-	In progress.
43	"	" " " " "B".	703	-	do.
44	"	" " " " "C".	341	-	do.
45	"	" " " " "D".	263	-	do.
46	"	Achill Sound Road Repairs.	-	39	Completed (Contribution by Board to County).
47	"	Granny River Bridge.	63	-	Not yet begun.

Accepted Tenders.

APPENDIX XXVIII—(continued).

SCHEDULE of ROADS, BRIDGES, &c., undertaken between the dates of the formation of the Board and the 31st March, 1895—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Actual Cost of Finished Work.	Observations.
48	Galway.	Deery School to Cappanareha Road.	£ 280	£ -	Nearly completed.
49	"	Cappanareha to Owenbrin Bridge Road.	410	-	In progress.
50	"	Owenbrin River Bridge.	620	-	Not yet begun.
51	"	Owenbrin River to Killaleeuan Road.	220	-	Nearly completed.
52	"	Killaleeuan to Gortmore Road.	95	-	do.
53	"	Gortmore Road and Wharf on Lough Mask.	242	-	Not yet begun.
54	"	Ardmagreagh Road.	190	-	In progress.
55	"	Cashleen Road.	230	-	do.
56	"	Ardwest Road.	120	-	do.
57	"	Ardmore Road.	86	-	Not yet begun.
58	"	Moyrus Road.	1,135	-	In progress.
59	"	Glinsk Road.			do.
60	"	Letterard Road.			do.
61	"	Doolen Road.	240	-	Nearly completed.
62	"	Furbough Road.	425	-	In progress.
63	"	Bealadangan Drybridge and Approach Road.	2,365	2,385	Completed.
64	Kerry.	Fahamore Road.	363	-	In progress.
65	"	Coom Road.	150	-	do.
66	"	Slon Head Road.	366	285	Completed.
67	"	Derrymane Approach Road.	-	100	Completed (Contribution by Board to Gort).

APPENDIX XXIX.

SCHEDULE of MISCELLANEOUS WORKS undertaken between the date of the formation of the Board, and the 31st March, 1895.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Actual Cost of Finished Work.	Observations.
1	Galway	Aran Water supply.	£ 350	Completed (Contribution by Board).
2	"	Aran Water tank.	24	Completed.

WILLIAM L. MICKS,
Secretary.

23 RUTLAND SQUARE, DUBLIN,
12th September, 1895.

No. 19,256.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

21st October, 1895.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fourth Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

I, am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

Congested Districts Board,

Rutland-square.